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April 12, 1937.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF GREECE

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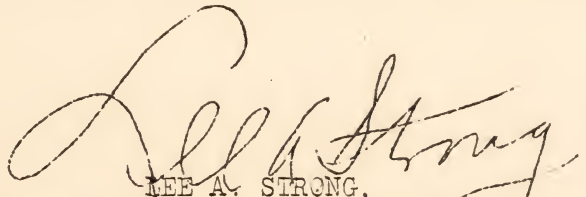
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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF GREECE

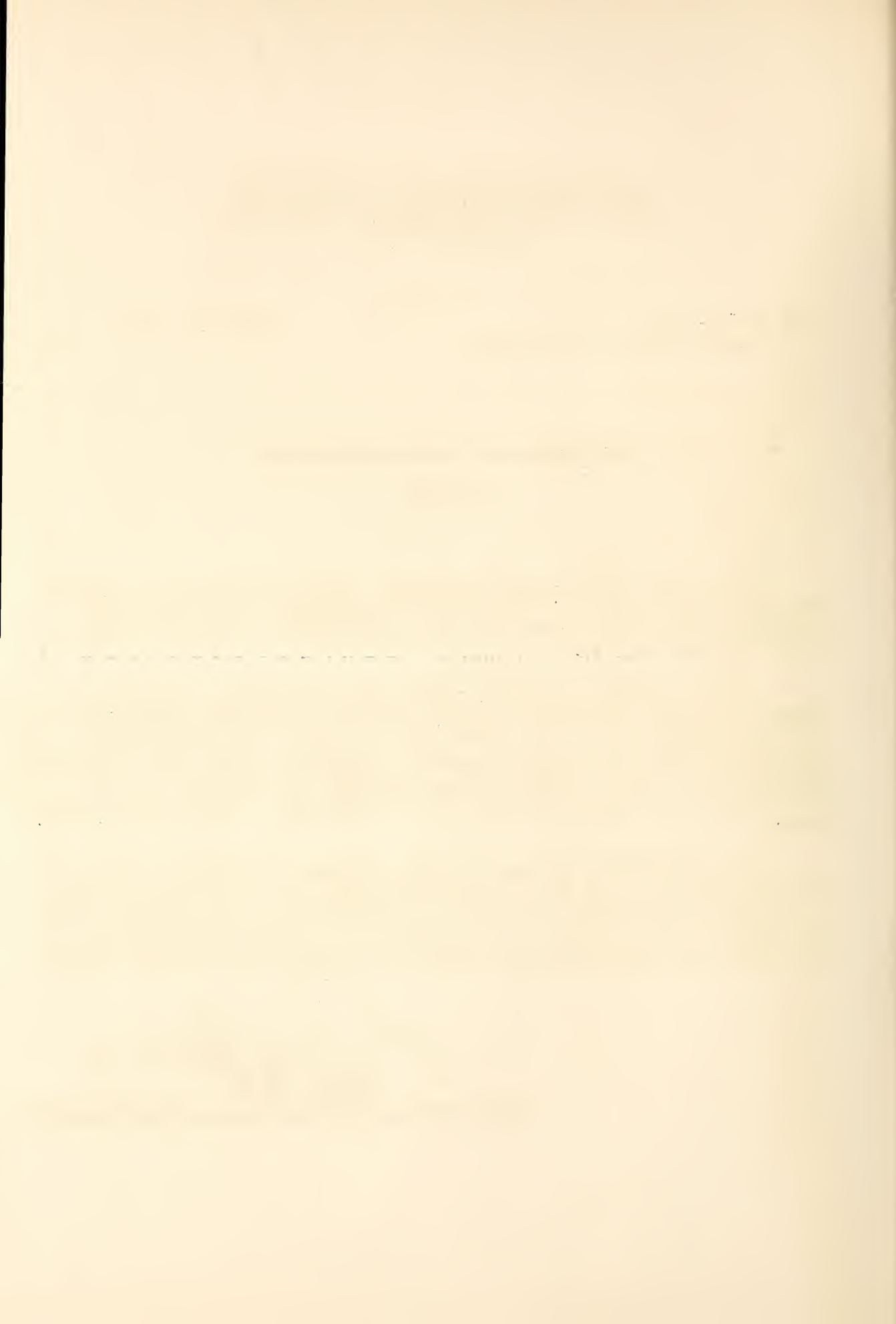
This digest of the plant-quarantine import restrictions of Greece has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant-quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by Harry B. Shaw, Plant Quarantine Inspector, in Charge of Foreign Information Service, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from his translations of the French texts of some of the Greek decrees, and from translations made by Paul Vogenitz, Translator, Post Office Department, from the Greek texts of other decrees and laws. It was then reviewed by the Chief, Section of Phytopathology, Direction-General of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts and decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The decrees and laws themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.



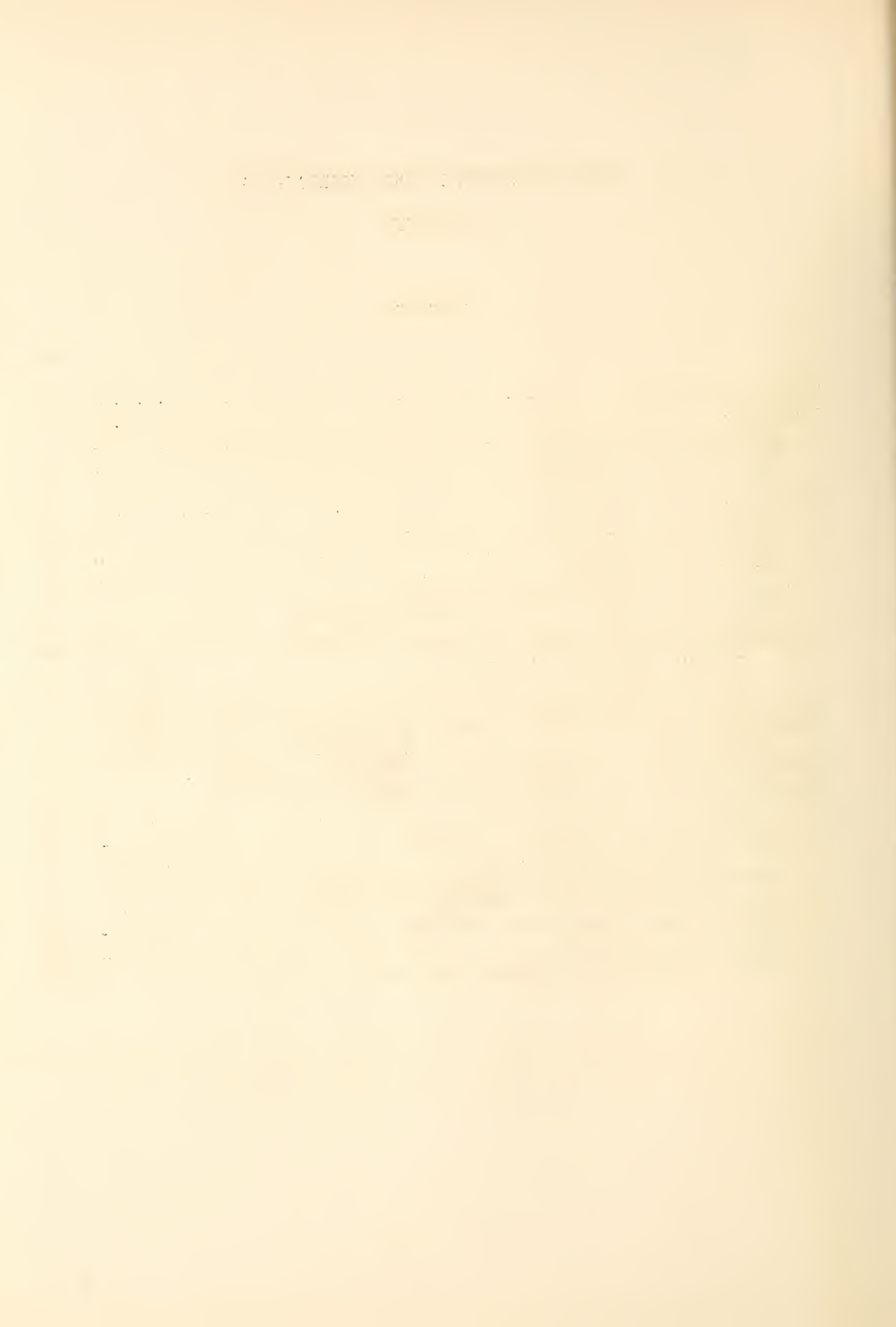
LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine



PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF GREECE

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SUMMARY OF THE PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF GREECE

BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 214 of April 9-22, 1914, Protective Measures against Phylloxera.

Law No. 217 of April 9-22, 1914, Concerning the Combat against Plant Diseases and the Organization of the Phytopathological Service.

SUMMARY

Importation Prohibited

GRAPEVINES OR PARTS THEREOF; phylloxera in any stage of development; materials which have been used among grapevines; animal or plant refuse; humus and soils; any green plant or part thereof, including garden vegetables; madder and licorice; from any foreign country or from any phylloxerated region of Greece into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, to prevent the introduction of phylloxera. (Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 4, and footnote on p. 11.)

CITRUS FRUITS, into any portion of Greece except the departments of Thrace and Macedonia, to prevent the introduction of the scale insect Chrysomphalus. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931. See p. 9.)

COTTONSEED, into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia; unginned cotton into any part of Greece, to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (Pectinophora gossypiella Saunders). (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931. See p. 9.)

POTATOES from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle (Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say) or potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.) occurs: Importation and transit prohibited. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933. See p. 10.)

Importation Restricted

CUTTINGS AND UNROOTED SCIONS (except of the grapevine) exceptionally may be imported from foreign countries into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece under special order of the Ministry of Agriculture and subject to disinfection. (Art. 4, Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

GRAPEVINES AND PARTS THEREOF, etc., from any foreign country or region of Greece through the port of Piraeus for special scientific institutions of Greece, when accompanied by a certificate of origin and under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture. (Art. 5, Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

COTTONSEED may be imported into Greece (except into the departments of Thrace and Macedonia) subject to disinfection and certification to that effect by competent authority of the country of origin. (Art. 1, Decree of Feb. 20, 1931. See p. 9.)

FRESH VEGETABLES, including potatoes, also bulbs and unrooted cuttings, except grapevine cuttings, from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or Luxembourg, only when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, and authenticated by the Greek Consular official. (Art. 3 (b), Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

PLANT MATERIALS prohibited by article 1 of the Decree of April 14, 1927, may be imported from any foreign country through the port of Piraeus for the special scientific institutions of Greece when accompanied by a certificate of origin, under a special order of the Ministry of Agriculture, subject to disinfection or other necessary measures. (Art. 5, Decree of Apr. 14, 1927. See p. 6.)

LIVING PLANTS, parts thereof, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers (other than potatoes), unless prohibited by the phylloxera regulations: Must be accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin affirming that the products shipped are free from Colorado potato beetle and that this pest does not exist within a radius of 100 meters from the place where they were grown. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933, art. 2, p. 12, and footnote on p. 11.)

POTATOES from countries in which the Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* Say) or potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) occurs: Must be packed in new containers and each shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in prescribed form indicating origin. (Decree of Mar. 29, 1933, see p. 10.)

Importation Unrestricted

Article 2 of the Decree of April 14, 1927, lists the products that may be imported into any region of Greece from any foreign country without restriction. (See p. 5.)

PHYLLOXERA RESTRICTIONS

(Decree of April 14, 1927)

Importation Prohibited*

Article 1. Prohibits the introduction into nonphylloxerated regions of Greece (regions free from phylloxera or suspected regions) from any foreign country (whether phylloxerated or not), as well as from phylloxerated regions of Greece, of any of the plants or plant products mentioned in article 1 of Law No. 214, namely:

- (1) All varieties of grapevines, parts thereof, living or dead, including roots, stocks, cuttings, stumps, bark, leaves, grapes, lees, and in general, any fragment or refuse of grapevines, except dried grapes and grape seeds. Grape marc and wine must are not included in these provisions.
- (2) Phylloxera pronymphs, nymphs, and eggs.
- (3) Stakes, props, sheaves, and baskets which have been used among grapevines.
- (4) Animal or plant refuse, or mixtures thereof.
- (5) Humus and agricultural soils, and any ballast composed of soil, as well as gravel and sand containing soil.
- (6) Any green living plant, as well as green cuttings, grafts, roots, rhizomes, twigs, tubers, bulbs, branches, bark, rind, peelings, leaves, flowers, and fruits of garden vegetables (tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, etc.), as well as grapes.
- (7) Maddar and licorice (with the exceptions provided for by articles 3 to 5).

* See note on page 11.

Importation Unrestricted

Art. 2. Provides for the importation into any region of Greece (whether phylloxerated or not), from any foreign country, of:

- (a) Raisins, grape juice, musts, and wines.
- (b) Any dry seeds (grains), such as wheat and other cereals, as well as leguminous and other similar seeds.
- (c) Fresh fruits, such as apples, pears, oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., without twigs or leaves. These fruits do not include grapes, the importation of which is prohibited into nonphylloxerated or suspected regions if they are from foreign countries, or from phylloxerated or suspected regions of Greece. (For citrus fruits see Decree of Feb. 27, 1931, p. 9.)
- (d) Dried fruits, such as walnuts, Indian walnuts, almonds, hazelnuts, chestnuts, figs, prunes, dates, pistachios, pine cones, beans, etc., if free from earth; also dried truffles, mushrooms, and peanuts, likewise free from earth.
- (e) Dried medicinal plants.
- (f) Dried plants, whether powdered or not, for tanning, such as pine, oak, and acacia.
- (g) Dried gall nuts in general, acorns, and dried leaves for tanning, from sumac, rushes, etc.
- (h) Dried straw and hay as stock feed, dried industrial grasses in general, whether manufactured or not, such as straw, rushes, esparto grass, broomcorn, and other similar materials, as well as dried leaves and flowers.
- (i) Lumber in general, and dried woods, with or without bark.
- (j) Agricultural and industrial products and by-products, such as preserved fruits, pressed oil-bearing seeds, olive pits, and the like, with the exception of pressed grape hulls.
- (k) Dried and green sea plants, not mixed with earth or other plants; clean sand for any purpose, porcelain earth, soap earth, or any earth for industrial or metallurgical purposes.

- (1) Dried or living aquatic plants, on condition that before they are ordered the importer shall apply to the Ministry of Agriculture for a permit, that may be issued after favorable decision of the Agricultural Council, which will establish the conditions and restrictions under which the importation of these plants shall be effected. (Decree of June 17, 1935.)

Certificate Required

Art. 3. Provides for the introduction of garden vegetables, bulbs, potatoes, cuttings without roots (except grapevine cuttings) from Egypt, Cyprus, England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, or the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, when accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by competent authority of the country of origin, the certificate to be authenticated by the Greek consular official at the place of purchase or at the port of embarkation. The certificate shall enumerate the kinds of products included in the shipment, their weight, their origin (country), and the fact that they are not from greenhouses or farms where grapevines have been cultivated. Cuttings must be packed without soil. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French or be officially translated into French or Greek.

Importation Exceptionally Permitted

Art. 4. Provides, exceptionally, for the importation from foreign countries into nonphyllloxerated or suspected regions of Greece, of cuttings and grafts free from soil, after request by the importer to the Ministry of Agriculture, under the following conditions:

- (a) By special order from the Ministry of Agriculture, in each case, to the domestic customs and postal authorities.
- (b) Subject to previous disinfection at any of the customs or post offices authorized in article 7, in the manner prescribed in article 6, at the expense of the importer.

Importation Permitted for Scientific Purposes

Art. 5. Provides for the importation from any foreign country or from any region of Greece (whether phyllloxerated or not) of any of the articles mentioned in article 1 through the port of Piraeus, for the special scientific institutions of the States, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) When accompanied by the certificate of origin prescribed by article 3 in the case of shipments from foreign countries, or by the certificate prescribed in article 8 if of domestic origin. Certificates from foreign countries must be prepared in French, or be officially translated into French or Greek.
- (b) By special order of the Ministry of Agriculture (subject to the favorable opinion of the Phytopathological Board) to the domestic customs and health officials, requiring disinfection or other measures deemed necessary.

Art. 6. The disinfection of the materials mentioned in article 4 shall be effected, after separating the materials from their packing, by immersing them in water at a temperature of 53° C. for five minutes, and afterwards for a few seconds in a 1-percent solution of copper sulphate, then rinsing them in clean water and setting them in a shady place to dry. The packing material will be destroyed by burning or be thrown into the sea.

Art. 7. The authorized customs and post offices for the entry and disinfection of the articles mentioned in article 4 are: The customs officers at Piraeus and Patras, and the post offices at Piraeus, Athens, and Patras, in accordance with the provisions of that article.

Art. 8. Domestic restrictions.

PHYLLOXERATED AND SUSPECTED REGIONS OF GREECE

(Decrees of Mar. 28 and Sept. 19, 1935)

I. Regions Free from Phylloxera

- (a) All ancient Greece, except the Provinces of Larissa and Thessaly in the Department of Larissa, the Department of Trikkala, and the island of Amorgos and all the small islands around it, but including the Province of Agyia.
- (b) The island of Crete.
- (c) Epirus, except the Province of Konitsa.

II. Regions Suspected of Phylloxera

- (a) The former communes (demes) of Gonnoi and Olympus in the Province of Tyrnavos.
- (b) The former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia in the Province of Larissa.
- (c) The island of Lemnos.

III. Phylloxerated Regions

- (a) The whole of Thrace.
- (b) The whole of Macedonia, including the Provinces of Grevena, Kastoria, and Elasson, which up to the present have been regarded as suspected of phylloxera.
- (c) The Province of Konitsa in Epirus.
- (d) The Departments of Samos, Chios, and Lesbos (except the island of Lemnos).
- (e) The Department of Trikkala and the entire island of Amorgos, with the small islands Ano Koufonissia, Kato Koufonissia, Schinoussa, and Heraklia. The small islands around the island of Amorgos: Denoussa, Karos, Nikouria, Petalidi, Gravoussa, Dryma, Antikaros, Gougari, Fidoussa, Agrilos, Glaros, Prassoura, and Amorgopoula.
- (f) The former commune (deme) of Tyrnavos in the Province of Tyrnavos.
- (g) The entire Province of Larissa (except the former communes (demes) of Nesson and Ampelakia, which have been declared suspected of phylloxera).
- (h) The place called "valta" in the village of Palama in the Province of Karditsa.
- (i) The commune of Rapsani.

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS FRUITS PROHIBITED
EXCEPT INTO THRACE AND MACEDONIA

The importation into Greece is prohibited (except into the departments of Macedonia and Thrace) of lemons, oranges, and other citrus fruits in order to prevent the introduction of coccids of the genus Chrysomphalus. (Decree of Feb. 27, 1931.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTONSEED

Article 1. The importation of cottonseed into Greece is not permitted, unless the seed has been duly disinfected. The disinfection must be certified by competent authorities of the country of origin. The certificate must be visaed by the Greek Consul. In the absence of such a certificate cottonseed may not be cleared through the customs.

The importation of unginned cotton into Greece is absolutely prohibited.

In order to prevent the introduction of the pink bollworm of cotton (Pectinophora gossypiella Saunders) into Thrace and Macedonia, the importation is prohibited into those departments of cottonseed and unginned cotton, not only from foreign countries, but also from any other department of Greece. Exceptionally, the importation of cottonseed is permitted by scientific establishments for scientific purposes and after being subjected to proper disinfection. (Decree of Feb. 20, 1931.)

Within the term "duly disinfected" in article 1 may be included vacuum disinfection with carbon disulphide or hydrocyanic acid gas, provided that the disinfection is effected in accordance with the rules of the exporting country and is deemed efficacious. (Letter from the Chief, Section of Phytopathology, Ministry of Agriculture of Greece to the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Apr. 14, 1932.)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSIT OF POTATOES,
PLANTS, AND PARTS OF PLANTS

(Decree of Mar. 29, 1933)

Importation and Transit of Potatoes

Article 1. (1) The importation into and transit through Greece of potatoes and parts thereof, as well as of sacks and other containers which may have served for their transportation and storage, from countries infested by the Colorado potato beetle ((Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say), or potato wart (Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.), are prohibited.

(2) The importation into and transit through Greece of potatoes from countries other than those which are affected by the prohibition of the preceding paragraph, are authorized under the following conditions:

New Containers Required

- (a) When potatoes are offered for entry in containers, the containers (sacks, baskets, cases, etc.) must be new and never have served for the transportation of potatoes, and must be sealed by the plant protection service of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the cars must be closed and sealed as above.

Phytosanitary Certificate Indicating Origin

- (b) Each shipment of potatoes must be accompanied by two copies of certificates of health and origin prepared according to the model under article 5, in the language of the country of origin and in French, or officially translated into Greek. One copy will remain in the customhouse at which consumption or in-transit entry is made, and the other will accompany the shipment.

The date of the certificates shall not precede the date of shipment by more than 20 days.

The foreign authority issuing the certificate must at once mail the original to the Phytopathological Section, Ministry of Agriculture, Athens, Greece.

For importations of potatoes by rail the two copies of the certificate of health and origin must be attached to the waybill.

If a shipment includes several cars, each car must be accompanied by two copies of a certificate issued for each car separately.

(3) The importation of potatoes from countries that are free from Leptinotarsa and Synchytrium, but which have traversed countries in which that insect and that fungus exist, is authorized on condition that the potatoes are well packed and are sealed by the official service of plant protection of the country of origin.

If the potatoes are transported by rail, the formalities required by the preceding paragraph are to be applied.

(4) The frontier customs offices, in the case of transportation by rail, or the ports, in the case of ocean transportation, will prohibit the entry and transit of potatoes, parts thereof, their containers, etc., if the shipments do not absolutely comply with the conditions provided by the present decree.

(5) The entry into and transit through Greece of potatoes must be effected only through the customhouse of Eidomeni, and through the ports of Piraeus, Saloniki, and Patras.

(6) For the present, the countries considered as attacked by Leptinotarsa are France (except its colonies and Corsica), the United States, and Canada.

(7) The following countries are attacked by Synchytrium: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland.

NOTE:

Since the prohibition imposed by article 1 applies only to non-phylloxerated and suspected regions of Greece (see pp. 6 and 7), plants and plant products intended for phylloxerated regions of that country are not affected by the prohibition, but are subject to the certification requirements of article 2 of the decree of March 29, 1933 (see p. 12). However, those certification requirements cannot be met in the United States. Consequently, the above-mentioned provisions constitute a practical embargo on plants and parts thereof grown in this country, except as indicated in articles 3 and 4 of the phylloxera restrictions (Decree of Apr. 14, 1927, p. 4).

Phytosanitary Certificate Required for Plants

Art. 2. The entry of living plants, and living parts thereof, bulbs, rhizomes, tubers (other than potatoes), insofar as they do not fall under the prohibitions prescribed by measures in force against Phylloxera, is authorized only when each shipment of the said products is accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin, affirming that the products shipped are free from Leptinotarsa and that that insect does not exist where the products were grown, nor within a distance of 100 km therefrom.

Restrictions on the Importation of Seed Potatoes

Art. 3. The importation of potatoes intended for planting is permitted, whatever their origin, under the following conditions:

- (1) A permit must have been obtained in advance from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) The potatoes shall be in containers.
- (3) The containers shall be absolutely new.
- (4) Each container shall be sealed by the official plant protection service of the country of origin.
- (5) Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate of health and origin in conformity with the conditions set forth in article 1 of this decree, and also a declaration of the firm whence the seed potatoes came, affirming, in addition to the identifying marks of the shipment, the variety of potatoes, and a statement that they are suitable for planting.

Inspection on Arrival

Art. 4. The Minister of Agriculture reserves the right to have the potatoes and the products mentioned in article 2 inspected when offered for entry, by officials designated for that purpose, even in cases where all the provisions of this decree have been complied with.

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If that inspection shows the potatoes to be carriers of (Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata, or (Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella, or of Synchytrium endobioticum, those products will be re-exported within 15 days at the expense of the importer, or subjected to disinfection, likewise at the expense of the importer, to the extent that such a measure is deemed sufficient, and that means for disinfecting are available at the port of entry; or, finally, they will be destroyed, still at the cost of the importer, without right of indemnity.

The destruction shall take place immediately, if the detention of the potatoes is deemed dangerous, or after a period of 15 days. For destruction, the formalities of article 2 of law No. 217 are to be followed.

Art. 5. The following is the model of the certificate of health and origin mentioned in this decree.

MODEL OF CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH AND ORIGIN
MODELE DU CERTIFICAT SANITAIRE ET D'ORIGINE

Name of Country
Indication du pays

Official Plant Protection Service
Service Officiel de Protection des Végétaux

Serial No.
No. d'ordre

The undersigned (full name, address, and official title of
Le soussigné (nom, prénom, et qualité officielle et adresse de

agent authorized to issue the certificate) certifies, in conformity with
l'agent autorisé à la délivrance des certificats) certifie, conformément

the results of the supervision of the cultures of origin and inspection
aux résultats de la surveillance des cultures d'origine, et de l'inspection

of the products in the shipment, that the plants or parts of plants
des produits contenus dans l'expédition, que les végétaux ou parties des

contained in the shipment described below are deemed free from injurious
végétaux contenues dans l'envoi décrit ci-dessous sont jugés indemnes de

diseases and insect pests, and especially from those hereafter named:
maladies et ennemies dangereux, et notamment de ceux énumérés ci-après:

(Doryphora) Leptinotarsa decemlineata, (Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema oper-
cullella, and Synchytrium endobioticum.

Description of Shipment

Description de l'envoi

Number, weight, and kind of container

Nombre, poids, et nature des colis

Marks of containers

Marque des colis

Description of plants and indication of place where grown

Description des végétaux et indication du lieu de culture

Name in full and address of shipper

Nom, prénom et adresse de l'expéditeur

Signature

Seal (sceau)

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